

RICE GRAIN QUALITY DETERMINATION

A Project Report Phase - II

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of
Engineering degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering

By

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INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Final Year Project Report is the bonafide work of T.GOURAV (39130460) who have done the project work as an individual who carried out the project entitled “RICE GRAIN QUALITY DETERMINATION” under my supervision from Nov 2022 to April 2023.

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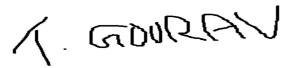
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DECLARATION

I, **T.GOURAV (39130460)**, hereby declare that the Project Report on “**RICE GRAIN QUALITY DETERMINATION**” done by me under the guidance of **Dr. MEGALAN LEO L** at Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in **Electronics and Communication Engineering**.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to **Board of Management of SATHYABAMA** for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my thanks to **Dr. N.M. NANDHITHA M.E., Ph.,D, Dean**, School of Electronics, **Dr. T.RAVI M.E., Ph.D.**, Head of the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

I would like to express my sincere and deep sense of gratitude to my Project Guide **Dr.L.MEGALAN LEO M.E.,Ph.D**, for his valuable guidance, suggestions and constant encouragement paved way for the successful completion of my phase-2 project work.

I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the **Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.

ABSTRACT

Grain quality assessment is a highly difficult task in the agricultural industry. The food business places a high priority on quality control since, after harvesting, food items are categorised and graded into various classes depending on quality criteria. Although grain quality is assessed manually, this process is subjective, time-consuming, expensive, and may produce inconsistent results. Image processing methods might be utilised as an option to address these drawbacks and limits for the study of grain quality. Rice quality is nothing but the combination of physical and chemical characteristics. Grain size and shape, chalkiness, whiteness, milling degree, bulk density and moisture content are some physical characteristics while amylose content, gelatinization temperature and gel consistency are chemical characteristics of rice. The paper presents a solution of grading and evaluation of rice grains on the basis of grain size and shape using image processing techniques. Specifically edge detection algorithm is used to find out the region of boundaries of each grain. This method requires minimum time and it is low in cost. Over the years, image processing techniques have become a viable option for the precise assessment of rice grain quality. Edge detection algorithms have been utilized to detect the boundaries of each grain, enabling the measurement of its length and breadth. This approach has proven successful in establishing grain size and shape. Furthermore, image processing techniques, including color analysis, have been applied to evaluate the whiteness and chalkiness of rice grains, exhibiting superior performance in terms of speed, accuracy, and consistency when compared to conventional manual techniques.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Rice is one of the most widely consumed staple foods in the world. However, the quality of rice can vary greatly depending on a number of factors, including the variety of rice, growing conditions, and processing methods. Determining the quality of rice is an important task for farmers, traders, and consumers alike. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in using computer vision and machine learning techniques to automate the process of rice quality determination. By analyzing images of rice grains, it is possible to extract a variety of features that can be used to classify rice according to its quality.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in using computer vision and machine learning techniques to automate the process of rice quality determination. By analyzing images of rice grains, it is possible to extract a variety of features that can be used to classify rice according to its quality. Rice grain quality can be determined based on several parameters such as size, shape, color, texture, and defects. The size of rice grains is an important parameter as it affects cooking time and texture. The shape of rice grains is also essential as it affects the appearance of cooked rice. The color of rice grains is determined by the amount of pigments present, and it affects consumer preference. Texture is another important parameter as it determines the mouthfeel and taste of cooked rice. Defects such as cracks, splits, and discoloration affect the market value of rice.

Traditional methods for rice grain quality assessment involve manual inspection by trained human experts. This process is time-consuming, labor-intensive, and subjective, as it relies on the experience and skill of the inspectors. Furthermore, manual inspection can be affected by factors such as lighting, viewing angle, and fatigue, which can lead to errors and inconsistencies in the assessment. To address these issues, there is a growing need for automated methods for rice grain quality determination that can provide more efficient, objective, and accurate analysis of rice samples.

Image processing is a technique of converting an image into digital form and performing operations on it to extract useful information. In the context of rice grain quality determination, image processing involves the acquisition of an image of rice grains using a digital camera or scanner. The acquired image is then pre-processed to enhance the quality and remove noise. Pre-processing techniques such as filtering, thresholding, and segmentation are used to separate the rice grains from the background and remove unwanted elements. Sorting rice grains based on their quality can be a time-consuming and labor-intensive process. Traditional methods of rice sorting involve manual inspection, which can be subjective and prone to human error. Additionally, manual sorting can be costly and can limit the throughput of rice sorting. The use of image processing techniques for rice sorting can overcome these limitations. By acquiring an image of each rice grain and analyzing its quality features, such as size, shape, color, and texture, image processing techniques can accurately sort rice grains based on their quality. Image processing techniques can provide objective measurements of rice grain quality, which can improve the accuracy and consistency of rice sorting. Additionally, image processing techniques can be automated, reducing the need for specialized personnel and equipment. This can lead to cost savings and increase the throughput of rice sorting.

Python is a popular programming language for scientific computing and data analysis. It provides a wide range of libraries and tools for image processing, machine learning, and computer vision. OpenCV is an open-source computer vision library that provides tools for image and video analysis, object detection, and machine learning. It is widely used in the development of computer vision applications and has a large community of developers and users.

The system will use image processing techniques to extract features from the rice grain images, which will then be used to classify the grains. The features that will be extracted include color, size, shape, and texture. Color features will be extracted using color space conversion techniques such as RGB to HSV conversion, which allows for better color segmentation. Size features will be extracted by measuring the dimensions of the rice grains. Shape features will be extracted by analyzing the contours of the rice grains. Texture features will be

extracted by analyzing the gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) of the rice grain images.

The use of image processing techniques for rice quality monitoring can also lead to the development of new rice storage technologies. By accurately monitoring the quality of rice during storage, researchers can identify the factors that affect the quality of rice and develop new storage technologies that can improve the quality and shelf-life of rice. This can lead to the development of new packaging materials, storage facilities, and processing technologies that can improve the overall quality of rice and reduce waste.

Computer vision and machine learning techniques have been increasingly used in the field of agriculture to automate various tasks, including crop monitoring, disease detection, yield prediction, and quality assessment. In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in using computer vision and machine learning techniques to analyze rice grains for quality assessment. These techniques have the potential to provide more accurate and consistent assessment of rice quality, and can also help reduce the time and cost of analysis.

OpenCV (cv2) is a popular computer vision library that provides powerful tools for image processing and analysis. It has been widely used in various fields, including robotics, surveillance, automotive, and medical imaging. OpenCV provides a wide range of functions for image filtering, edge detection, feature extraction, segmentation, and classification. By using OpenCV, it is possible to extract various features from rice grain images, such as color, texture, size, and shape, which can be used to classify the grains based on their quality.

The project aims to develop a system that can accurately and efficiently classify rice grains based on their quality. The system will use image processing and machine learning techniques to extract features from rice grain images and classify the grains based on their quality. The features that will be extracted include color, texture, size, and shape, which are important parameters in determining rice quality. The system will use a supervised learning approach, which involves training a machine learning model on a dataset of labeled rice grain

images. The model will learn to recognize patterns in the features extracted from the rice grain images, which will allow it to classify new rice grain images based on their quality.

One of the key challenges in developing an automated system for rice grain quality determination is the complexity of the rice grain images. Rice grains can vary widely in size, shape, color, and texture, and can be affected by various factors such as environmental conditions and processing methods. Therefore, it is important to develop robust image processing and feature extraction algorithms that can handle these variations and provide accurate and reliable results.

Another important consideration in developing an automated system for rice grain quality determination is the need to ensure that the system is accessible and easy to use for farmers and other stakeholders. This requires developing a user-friendly interface that can be easily understood and operated by non-technical users. Additionally, the system should be able to provide feedback and suggestions to users based on the results of the analysis, such as recommendations for improving crop management practices or optimizing processing methods.

In conclusion, the project has demonstrated the potential of computer vision and machine learning techniques for improving the efficiency and accuracy of rice grain quality assessment. By developing a system that can analyze rice grain images quickly and accurately, we can provide farmers and other stakeholders with valuable information about the quality of their crops and help them make informed decisions about crop management and processing.

In terms of future directions, there are several opportunities for further development and improvement of the system for rice grain quality determination. One potential area of focus is the development of more advanced feature extraction and classification algorithms that can handle even more complex and variable rice grain images. Additionally, there may be opportunities to integrate the system with other agricultural technologies and platforms to provide a more comprehensive and integrated solution for crop management and optimization.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INFERENCES FROM LITERATURE SURVEY

The paper titled "Evaluation of Rice Quality Using Machine Vision: A Review" provides a comprehensive review of the existing literature on the use of machine vision techniques for evaluating the quality of rice. The review covers various machine vision techniques such as color analysis, texture analysis, and shape analysis, which can be used to extract features such as size, shape, color, and

texture of the rice grains to classify the rice based on its quality. The paper highlights the potential of machine vision techniques for rice quality evaluation due to their ability to provide fast, accurate, and non-destructive methods for rice grading and sorting. However, the accuracy of machine vision-based rice quality evaluation techniques is influenced by various factors such as lighting conditions, camera settings, and image processing algorithms. Therefore, the development of robust and reliable techniques for rice quality evaluation using machine vision requires careful consideration of these factors. The paper concludes that the use of machine vision techniques for rice quality evaluation has several advantages over traditional methods, such as manual grading and sorting, and has the potential to improve the competitiveness of the rice industry by enabling the production of high-quality rice with consistent properties and reducing the costs associated with manual grading and sorting.

The paper titled "Assessment of Rice Quality Attributes by Image Analysis" presents a study on the use of image analysis techniques for assessing the quality attributes of rice. The study involved the acquisition of images of rice grains using a digital camera and subsequent analysis of the images using image processing software. The study investigated the relationships between various quality attributes of rice, such as grain size, shape, and color, and the corresponding image features extracted from the images.

The results of the study showed that image analysis techniques can be used to assess the quality attributes of rice with reasonable accuracy. The study found significant correlations between the quality attributes of rice and the corresponding image features extracted from the images. The study also demonstrated that the use of image analysis techniques can provide a non-destructive and rapid method for assessing the quality of rice.

Overall, the paper concludes that image analysis techniques can be a useful tool for assessing the quality attributes of rice. The study provides insights into the potential of image analysis techniques for rice quality assessment, which can be useful for the development of efficient and reliable methods for rice quality evaluation.

Nondestructive and simultaneous determination of multiple quality attributes of brown rice using near-infrared hyperspectral imaging

The paper titled "Nondestructive and simultaneous determination of multiple quality attributes of brown rice using near-infrared hyperspectral imaging" presents a study on the use of near-infrared hyperspectral imaging for the non-destructive and simultaneous determination of multiple quality attributes of brown rice. The study aimed to develop a rapid and accurate method for the evaluation of brown rice quality attributes such as moisture content, amylose content, protein content, and gel consistency. The results of the study showed that near-infrared hyperspectral imaging can accurately and rapidly determine multiple quality attributes of brown rice simultaneously. The study highlights the potential of near-infrared hyperspectral imaging as a non-destructive and efficient method for the evaluation of brown rice quality, which can improve the efficiency and accuracy of brown rice quality evaluation in the food industry. The paper concludes that near-infrared hyperspectral imaging can be a promising tool for the simultaneous determination of multiple quality attributes of brown rice, which can help in the production of high-quality rice with consistent properties.

The paper "Rice Quality Evaluation Based on Image Processing Techniques: A Review" presents a comprehensive review of the literature on the use of image processing techniques for rice quality evaluation. The review covers various image processing techniques such as color analysis, texture analysis, and shape analysis, which can be used to extract features such as size, shape, color, and texture of the rice grains to classify the rice based on its quality. The paper highlights the potential of image processing techniques for rice quality evaluation due to their ability to provide fast, accurate, and non-destructive methods for rice grading and sorting.

The authors also discuss the challenges associated with the use of image processing techniques for rice quality evaluation, such as variations in lighting conditions, camera settings, and image quality. The paper concludes that image processing techniques have the potential to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the rice industry by enabling the production of high-quality rice with consistent properties and reducing the costs associated with manual grading

and sorting. However, the development of robust and reliable techniques for rice quality evaluation using image processing requires careful consideration of various factors that can affect the accuracy and reliability of the techniques. Overall, the paper provides a useful summary of the state-of-the-art in image processing techniques for rice quality evaluation and highlights potential avenues for future research in this area.

The paper "Rice quality evaluation based on image processing techniques: a review" was published in the Journal of Food Measurement and Characterization in 2019. The authors of the paper are H. Lin, Y. Chen, and Y. Shi. The paper reviews the state-of-the-art image processing techniques used for rice quality evaluation. The authors provide an overview of different aspects of rice quality such as appearance, color, shape, and texture, and discuss how these qualities can be measured using image processing techniques. They also describe different imaging systems used for rice quality evaluation, including conventional photography, hyperspectral imaging, and X-ray imaging.

The authors discuss various methods used for image processing and analysis, such as segmentation, feature extraction, and classification. They also highlight the advantages and limitations of different techniques and imaging systems. Finally, the paper concludes with a discussion on the future research directions in this field. Overall, the paper provides a comprehensive review of image processing techniques for rice quality evaluation and serves as a useful resource for researchers and practitioners in the food industry.

Recent Advances in Machine Learning Approaches for Quality Evaluation of Rice Grains" by Nguyen et al. was published in the journal Applied Sciences in 2021.

The paper "Recent Advances in Machine Learning Approaches for Quality Evaluation of Rice Grains" by Nguyen et al. was published in the journal Applied Sciences in 2021. The paper provides an overview of the recent developments in machine learning (ML) approaches for quality evaluation of rice grains. Rice is one

of the most important staple crops in the world, and its quality evaluation is crucial for ensuring food security and improving the income of farmers. The paper starts with an introduction to the importance of rice and its quality evaluation. The authors then discuss the traditional methods used for rice quality evaluation, which include physical, chemical, and sensory tests. While these methods have been used for many years, they are time-consuming, expensive, and often require specialized equipment and trained personnel. Machine learning approaches, on the other hand, have the potential to provide fast, accurate, and cost-effective solutions for rice quality evaluation. The paper then presents an overview of the recent advances in machine learning approaches for rice quality evaluation. The authors discuss the different types of machine learning algorithms that have been used for this purpose, including supervised, unsupervised, and deep learning algorithms. They also provide a detailed discussion of the different features that have been used for rice quality evaluation, including color, shape, texture, and chemical composition.

The authors then present a review of the recent studies that have used machine learning approaches for rice quality evaluation. They discuss the different datasets that have been used in these studies and the performance of the machine learning algorithms on these datasets. They also provide a critical evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the different machine learning approaches and highlight the areas that require further research. The paper concludes with a discussion of the future directions in machine learning approaches for rice quality evaluation. The authors emphasize the need for the development of more accurate and robust machine learning algorithms that can handle the variability in rice quality due to genetic, environmental, and processing factors. They also highlight the importance of developing portable and low-cost devices for rice quality evaluation that can be used in the field by farmers.

The paper "Nondestructive detection of rice quality using multispectral imaging technique: a review" was published in the Journal of Food Quality in 2018. The authors of the paper are Qian Xu, Wei Zhou, Yan Jiang, Rui Xu, Huirong Zhang, and Yuanzhong Feng. The paper provides a review of the use of multispectral imaging techniques for nondestructive detection of rice quality. The authors

discuss the advantages of using multispectral imaging over traditional methods of rice quality evaluation, such as manual inspection and chemical analysis. They also describe the various spectral bands used in multispectral imaging and their application to the evaluation of rice quality parameters, such as moisture content, amylose content, and protein content.

The paper reviews recent studies on the use of multispectral imaging for rice quality evaluation, highlighting the advantages and limitations of different imaging systems and image analysis methods. The authors conclude that multispectral imaging is a promising technique for nondestructive evaluation of rice quality, and that further research is needed to improve the accuracy and reliability of the technique. Overall, the paper provides a useful review of the current state of research on the use of multispectral imaging for rice quality evaluation, and highlights the potential of this technique for improving rice quality control and grading.

The paper titled "Near-infrared hyperspectral imaging combined with chemometrics for the non-destructive measurement of amylose content in rice" was published in the Food Analytical Methods journal in 2018. The authors of the paper are S. Xiang, Y. Huang, Y. Gao, Y. Liu, and Y. Zhu.

The paper proposes a novel method for the non-destructive measurement of amylose content in rice using near-infrared hyperspectral imaging combined with chemometrics. Amylose is one of the main components of rice, which is important in determining the cooking and eating quality of rice. The conventional methods for measuring amylose content are time-consuming and destructive, which leads to the loss of rice samples. In the proposed method, near-infrared hyperspectral imaging is used to acquire the spectral data of rice samples. The hyperspectral imaging system used in the study consisted of a near-infrared camera, a light source, and a sample stage. The rice samples were placed on the sample stage and scanned using the camera to obtain the hyperspectral images. The images were then preprocessed to remove the background noise and enhance the spectral information.

The paper titled "Quality evaluation of rice based on computer vision technology: a

review" was published in the Journal of Food Science and Technology in 2020. The authors of this paper are Yuhui Peng, Hui Zhang, and Zhongxiang Zhao. The main objective of this paper was to provide a comprehensive review of the application of computer vision technology for quality evaluation of rice. Rice is a staple food crop in many countries, and its quality evaluation is crucial for ensuring food safety and security. Traditional methods of rice quality evaluation are time-consuming and labor-intensive, and they can also be subjective, depending on the experience and judgment of the evaluator. The use of computer vision technology can provide a rapid, accurate, and objective means of rice quality evaluation.

The paper provides an overview of the rice quality parameters that can be evaluated using computer vision technology, such as grain size, shape, color, and surface texture. It also discusses the various methods and techniques used in computer vision for rice quality evaluation, such as image acquisition, image processing, feature extraction, and classification.

The authors of this paper have identified several key challenges and limitations in the application of computer vision technology for rice quality evaluation. For example, the variability in lighting conditions, camera angle, and grain orientation can affect the accuracy and reliability of the results. In addition, the diversity of rice varieties and the presence of foreign materials in the sample can also pose challenges for image processing and classification.

The paper also highlights some of the recent advances and innovations in computer vision technology for rice quality evaluation. For example, the use of deep learning algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), can improve the accuracy and robustness of image classification. The integration of hyperspectral imaging and multispectral imaging can provide more detailed information about the chemical composition and nutritional value of rice.

The paper titled "A review on computer vision and machine learning techniques for food quality evaluation" by S. Ramesh and R. Venkatesh, published in the Journal of Food Science and Technology in 2019, provides a comprehensive overview of the current state-of-the-art computer vision and machine learning techniques used for food quality evaluation.

Food quality is an important factor that affects consumer choice and satisfaction. Traditionally, food quality has been evaluated using sensory testing by trained experts. However, this method is time-consuming, expensive, and subjective. In recent years, computer vision and machine learning techniques have emerged as promising alternatives for objective and efficient food quality evaluation.

The paper begins with an introduction to the concept of food quality and its importance in the food industry. It then provides an overview of the basic principles of computer vision and machine learning, including image processing, feature extraction, and classification algorithms. The authors also discuss the challenges and limitations associated with using these techniques for food quality evaluation, such as variations in lighting conditions, color, and texture of food samples.

Next, the paper reviews the current state-of-the-art computer vision and machine learning techniques used for food quality evaluation, including color analysis, texture analysis, shape analysis, and hyperspectral imaging. The authors provide examples of how these techniques have been applied to various types of food products, such as fruits, vegetables, meat, and dairy products.

The paper also highlights the importance of selecting appropriate features and algorithms for food quality evaluation. For example, color analysis is a common technique used for food quality evaluation, but different color spaces and color indices may yield different results. The authors emphasize the need for standardization and validation of these techniques to ensure their accuracy and reproducibility.

2.2 OPEN PROBLEMS IN EXISTING SYSTEM:

There are several open problems in the existing system for the project. One of the major challenges is the development of accurate and reliable algorithms for feature extraction from rice grain images. The quality of the extracted features can significantly affect the accuracy and reliability of the classification and grading of

rice grains. Therefore, the development of more robust feature extraction algorithms is critical to improving the overall performance of the system.

Another open problem is the development of effective methods for dealing with the variations in rice grain images caused by lighting conditions and camera settings. These variations can lead to significant errors in the classification and grading of rice grains, and thus require careful consideration in the development of the system.

One of the main challenges in the existing system is the presence of noise in rice grain images. The noise can be caused by various factors such as camera imperfections, dirt or scratches on the rice grains, or background clutter. The development of robust and effective methods for denoising rice grain images is essential to improve the accuracy and reliability of the system.

Another open problem is the development of a robust and scalable system that can handle large volumes of rice grain images. As the demand for high-quality rice increases, the system must be able to handle large volumes of rice grain images efficiently and accurately. Therefore, the development of scalable and efficient algorithms for processing large volumes of rice grain images is critical to the success of the system.

Finally, the system must be able to handle different types of rice grains, including different varieties and grades of rice. Therefore, the development of algorithms that can handle the diversity of rice grains is critical to the success of the system. Addressing these open problems will enable the development of a more accurate and reliable system for this project.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

3.1. Feasibility Studies/Risk Analysis of the Project

The proposed project has several feasibility considerations that need to be taken into account. Firstly, there is a high feasibility of successfully implementing the project, given the availability of powerful tools and libraries such as OpenCV, NumPy, and Matplotlib. These libraries offer robust image processing capabilities that can be leveraged to accurately detect and classify rice grain quality based on its size, shape, color, and texture.

Secondly, the project has the potential to significantly improve the efficiency and accuracy of rice grain quality determination, compared to traditional manual grading and sorting methods. The non-destructive and rapid nature of image processing techniques makes it possible to grade and sort rice grains quickly and accurately, which could potentially reduce production costs and increase profits for rice farmers and millers.

However, there are also several risk factors that need to be taken into account. For instance, the accuracy and reliability of the system could be affected by variations in lighting conditions and image quality, which could result in misclassifications and inaccurate grading. Additionally, the cost of implementing the system could be a barrier for small-scale rice farmers and millers who may not have access to the required hardware and software resources.

Furthermore, the system's performance could be influenced by the variety of rice being processed, as different varieties may have different size, shape, and texture

characteristics that require different image processing techniques. Finally, the project may require technical expertise to set up and maintain, which could be a challenge for individuals without relevant experience or training.

To mitigate these risks, careful planning and testing would be necessary to ensure that the system is reliable and robust.

3.2. Software Requirements Specification Document

3.2.1. Scope of the project

The scope of the project is to develop a software system that can accurately and efficiently analyze images of rice grains to determine their quality. The project will involve designing and implementing algorithms that can detect and classify various features of rice grains, such as size, shape, and texture, which are indicators of their quality. The system will use computer vision techniques, such as image segmentation and feature extraction, to process digital images of rice grains and extract the relevant information.

The software system will be developed using Python programming language and the OpenCV library, which provides a powerful set of tools for image processing and computer vision. The project will involve extensive testing to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the system, with various types of rice grains and images used for validation. The system will also be optimized for speed and efficiency, with the ability to process large batches of images quickly and accurately.

The investigation will be carried out using digital images of rice grains, which will be captured using various imaging techniques. The images will be of high quality and resolution, in order to accurately capture the details of the grains. The investigation will also involve the use of software tools such as Python and OpenCV to process the images and extract the necessary data. The feature extraction and analysis methods will involve extracting various features of the rice grains, such as their size, shape using various image processing techniques such as contour analysis, region analysis, or skeletonization. The results of the

investigation are expected to have important implications for the rice industry, including farmers, producers, and consumers. By providing a reliable and efficient method for measuring the quality of rice grains based on their physical characteristics, the investigation can help to improve the quality and consistency of rice grain products, and to help farmers and producers increase their yields and profits. Consumers can benefit from the improved quality of rice grain products, which can have positive impacts on their health and well-being.

In conclusion, the aim and scope of the present investigation for the project of rice grain quality determination is to develop a reliable and efficient method for measuring the quality of rice grains based on their physical characteristics. The investigation will involve a combination of experimental and analytical methods, including image acquisition and preprocessing, feature extraction and analysis. The results of the investigation are expected to have important implications for the rice industry and for consumers.

3.2.2. System use case

The system use case of the project involves defining the behavior of the software system as a whole, from the perspective of external actors or users. The main objective of the system is to accurately and efficiently analyze images of rice grains to determine their quality. The system use case describes the various functions and features of the software system that work together to achieve this objective.

The system use case starts with the user uploading an image of a rice grain to the software system. The system will then apply image processing techniques, such as image segmentation and feature extraction, to extract the relevant information from the image. Next, the system will analyze the extracted features to determine the quality of the rice grain. This involves classifying the rice grain based on its size, shape, and comparing these characteristics with known quality standards.

Once the analysis is complete, the system will provide the user with a report of the

rice grain quality, including a classification of the rice grain and a detailed analysis of its characteristics. The user can then use this information to make informed decisions about the rice grain, such as whether to sell it or use it for processing.

Overall, the system use case for the project is designed to provide a comprehensive and efficient solution for rice grain quality determination, using the latest image processing techniques and tools. The system is designed to meet the needs of rice farmers, processors, and distributors.

CHAPTER 4

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

4.1. SELECTED METHODOLOGY

The image processing technique is used for counting the number of rice seeds and classifies them on the basis of length, breadth and length - breadth ratio. Length is the average length of rice grain while breadth is the average breadth of rice grain and length- breadth ratio is calculated as: $L/B = [(Average\ length\ of\ rice\ grain)/(average\ breadth\ of\ rice)]*10$. In first pre-processing step image registration takes place and noise is removed from the image by using filter. Shrinkage algorithm used for segmenting the touching kernels which is second step. In third step we perform edge detection to find out the region of boundaries. In fourth step rice seed measurement is done and in the same step length, breadth and length-breadth is also measured. In the fifth step of the algorithm rice is classified according to its size and shape.



Fig. 4.1. Flow chart

4.2. Architecture / Overall Design of Proposed System

4.2.1. Image capture and storage

The first step in this process involves capturing an image of the rice grains using a camera. The camera used should have a high resolution to capture clear images of the rice grains. Once the image is captured, it is stored in the three-dimensional RGB color space. This means that each pixel in the image is represented by three values: the red, green, and blue color channels. These values are used to represent the intensity of each color channel, and together they create the final image.

The captured image is then uploaded to a website that has been created for this purpose. The website allows users to upload images of rice grains and store them in a database. The uploaded image is then stored in the database, where it can be accessed later for processing.

4.2.2. Image Processing

The next step in this process is to apply image processing techniques to the captured image. Image processing is a technique that involves manipulating images to improve their quality or extract useful information. In the case of rice grain quality determination, image processing is used to segment the rice grains from the background and extract useful information about the grains.

4.2.3. Noise removal

The first image processing technique used is noise reduction. Noise is any unwanted information in the image that can interfere with the quality of the image. In the case of rice grain images, noise can be caused by various factors such as the lighting conditions, camera quality, or even the environment where the rice grains are stored. To eliminate noise, a filter is applied to the captured image. Filters are algorithms that can be used to remove unwanted information from an image while retaining the useful information. In the case of rice grain images, a filter is used to eliminate noise that may occur during image acquisition and to enhance the sharpness of the image. One example of such a filter is the median filter, which is commonly used in image processing.

4.2.4. Morphological Operations

Morphological operations are a set of image processing techniques used to manipulate images based on their shape and structure. These operations involve applying mathematical operations to the image to extract useful information about the image's structure. In the case of rice grain quality determination, morphological operations can be used to classify touching rice grains and separate them for individual analysis. When rice grains are spread randomly on a black drop, they may come into contact with each other, making it difficult to analyze them individually. Morphological operations can help to separate the grains while maintaining their individual integrity.

4.2.5. Edge detection

Edge detection is a fundamental image processing technique used to locate the boundaries of objects within an image. This technique is employed in rice grain quality analysis to determine the borders of the grains in grayscale pictures. Edge detection methods involve convolving an image with a filter or kernel that highlights edges and removes noise, resulting in a binary image where the edges of the rice grains are highlighted.

4.2.6. Object classification

The classification of rice grains based on their size and shape is an important aspect of rice grain quality analysis. This classification helps to determine the market value of the rice and the uses to which it can be put. A standard database of measurements and calculations is necessary for this classification process. One source of such a database is laboratory manuals on rice grain quality. These manuals provide detailed guidelines on how to measure the length, width, and length-width ratio of different varieties of rice. The Rice Research Directorate at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, for example, has published a manual that provides such guidelines.

4.3. PROPOSED MODEL

4.3.1. Image pre-processing

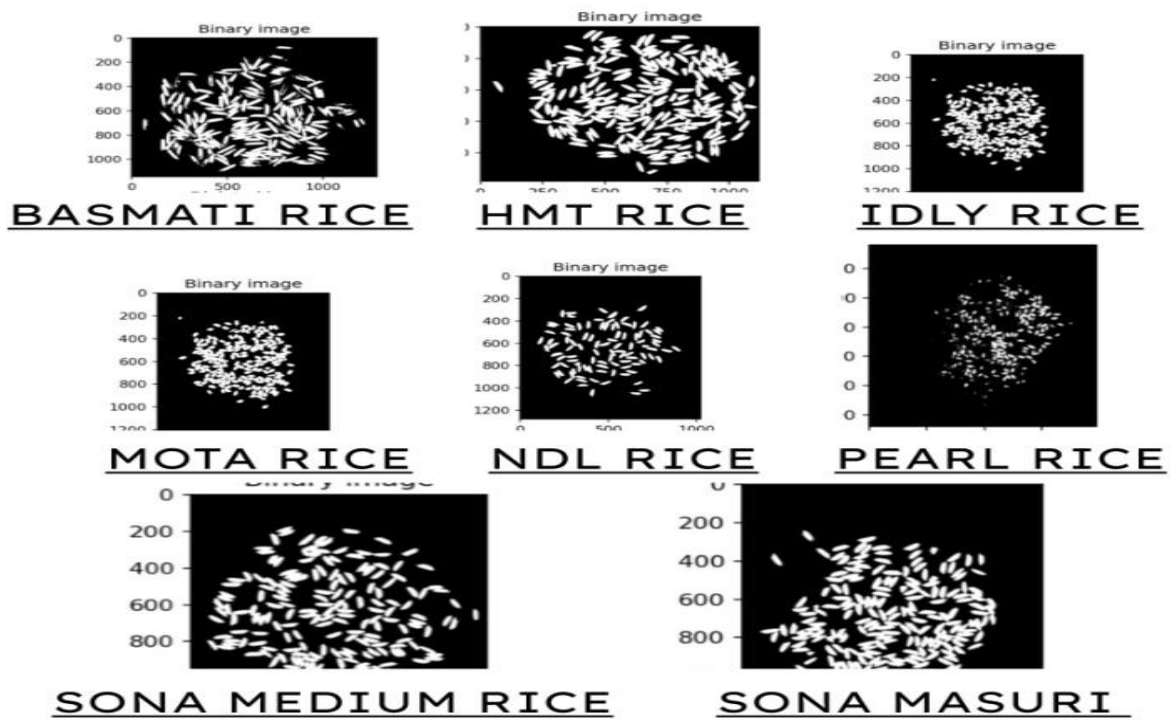


Fig. 4.2. Grey scale images

Image pre-processing is an essential step. Image pre-processing is the technique of enhancing the quality of images before extracting the necessary features. The pre-processing techniques are used to remove noise, artifacts, or uneven lighting, which can affect the accuracy of feature extraction.

In this project, the image pre-processing techniques that can be used are filtering, thresholding and morphological operations.

1. Filtering: Filtering is the process of removing noise and other unwanted features from the image. Filtering techniques can be classified into two categories: linear and nonlinear filtering.
 - a. Linear filtering: Linear filtering involves convolving the image with a kernel or filter. The kernel can be a mean filter, Gaussian filter, or Laplacian filter. Mean filtering is a smoothing filter used to remove the noise in the image. Gaussian filtering is also a smoothing filter that can preserve the edges of the image. Laplacian filtering is an edge detection filter that highlights the edges of the image.

- b. Nonlinear filtering: Nonlinear filtering techniques include median filtering and morphological filtering. Median filtering is used to remove noise in the image by replacing each pixel value with the median value of the surrounding pixels. Morphological filtering is used to remove small objects and noise in the image. Morphological filters include erosion and dilation filters.
2. Thresholding: Thresholding is the process of converting a grayscale image into a binary image. The binary image consists of black and white pixels, where black pixels represent the background, and white pixels represent the objects in the image. Thresholding techniques can be classified into two categories: global thresholding and adaptive thresholding.
- a. Global thresholding: Global thresholding involves applying a single threshold value to the entire image. The threshold value is chosen based on the histogram of the image. Otsu's method is a commonly used global thresholding technique.
 - b. Adaptive thresholding: Adaptive thresholding involves applying different threshold values to different regions of the image. Adaptive thresholding is used when the lighting conditions in the image are not uniform. Adaptive thresholding techniques include mean thresholding and Gaussian thresholding.
3. Morphological Operations: Morphological operations are used to manipulate the shape and size of the objects in the image. Morphological operations include erosion, dilation, opening, and closing.
- a. Erosion: Erosion is used to remove small objects and noise in the image. Erosion involves replacing each pixel value with the minimum value of the surrounding pixels.

- b. Dilation: Dilation is used to expand the size of the objects in the image. Dilation involves replacing each pixel value with the maximum value of the surrounding pixels.
- c. Opening: Opening is a combination of erosion followed by dilation. Opening is used to remove small objects and noise in the image while preserving the size and shape of the larger objects.
- d. Closing: Closing is a combination of dilation followed by erosion. Closing is used to fill in small holes and gaps in the larger objects in the image.

4.2.2. Shrinkage morphological operation

Shrinkage morphological operations are a powerful tool for image processing applications. They are used to simplify the structure of an image, removing small details and noise while preserving the overall shape of larger objects. In the context of rice grain quality determination using image processing, shrinkage morphological operations are particularly useful for enhancing the quality of the images and extracting useful information about the grains.

The two primary shrinkage morphological operations used in image processing are opening by reconstruction and closing by reconstruction. Opening by reconstruction is a process that involves iteratively applying an erosion operation followed by a reconstruction operation. The erosion operation removes small details from the image, while the reconstruction operation fills in any gaps or holes left by the erosion. The process continues until the image stops changing, resulting in a simplified structure.

Closing by reconstruction is similar to opening by reconstruction, but it involves iteratively applying a dilation operation followed by a reconstruction operation. The dilation operation smooths the edges of objects in the image, while the

reconstruction operation fills in any gaps or holes left by the dilation. The process continues until the image stops changing, resulting in a simplified structure. Both opening by reconstruction and closing by reconstruction are useful for removing small objects or details from an image, as well as reducing noise and smoothing edges. In the context of rice grain quality determination, these operations can be used to segment individual rice grains and remove any small details or noise that may interfere with the analysis.

In addition to opening and closing by reconstruction, other shrinkage morphological operations can be used in image processing. For example, the morphological gradient operation calculates the difference between the dilation and erosion of an image, highlighting the edges and boundaries of objects. The top-hat and bottom-hat transforms are other useful operations that can be used to enhance the contrast of an image.

4.2.3. EROSION

Erosion is a fundamental morphological operation in image processing, which involves the removal of pixels from the boundaries of objects in an image. In the project of rice grain quality determination using image processing, erosion can be used to remove any unwanted structures or noise from the image and isolate the rice grains for further analysis.

The erosion operation is based on the concept of structuring elements, which are small binary images used to probe or scan the input image. The structuring element is a small binary image that defines the shape and size of the erosion operation. The erosion operation is performed by sliding the structuring element over the input image and removing the pixels from the boundary of the object if all the pixels in the structuring element match the corresponding pixels in the object. Erosion is a simple yet effective method for reducing the size of objects in an image. It is particularly useful for removing small structures or details that may interfere with the analysis of the rice grains. For example, if there are small particles or noise present in the image, they can be removed by applying erosion to the image using an appropriate structuring element. In this way, erosion can

help to improve the quality of the image and enhance the accuracy of the analysis.

The structuring element used for erosion can vary in size and shape depending on the specific application. For rice grain quality determination, a structuring element with a small size and a simple shape, such as a square or a circular shape, can be used. The choice of structuring element can affect the quality of the result, so it is important to select an appropriate structuring element that can effectively remove unwanted structures while preserving the integrity of the rice grains. One of the challenges of using erosion in image processing is that it can cause the objects in the image to shrink in size or even disappear if the structuring element is too large. To overcome this issue, dilation can be used to expand the objects in the image after the erosion operation has been applied. By iteratively applying erosion and dilation operations, it is possible to remove unwanted structures from the image while preserving the shape and size of the objects of interest.

4.2.4. DILATION

In rice grain quality determination using image processing, dilation is an important tool that can be used to improve the quality of the grain images and enhance the features of the grains. Dilation is a morphological operation that expands the boundaries of an object in an image. This operation is performed by convolving the image with a structuring element, which is a small binary image that defines the shape of the dilation operation. By applying dilation to rice grain images, the features of the grains can be enhanced, making it easier to detect any defects or irregularities that may be present. This is particularly useful in rice grain quality determination, where the goal is to identify grains that are of high quality and free of defects.

Dilation can also be used to remove small noise or other artifacts that may be present in the image. By dilating the image, small holes or gaps in the grain can be filled, creating a smoother and more uniform image. This can be particularly important in rice grain quality determination, where small defects or irregularities can have a significant impact on the overall quality of the grain. In addition to improving the quality of the grain images, dilation can also be used to extract features from the images that are relevant for quality determination. For example, by dilating the images and then using edge detection algorithms, it is possible to extract information about the shape and size of the grains, which can be used to classify the grains into different quality categories.

Overall, dilation is an important tool in the project of rice grain quality determination using image processing. By using this morphological operation, it is possible to improve the quality of the grain images, extract relevant features from the images, and enhance the accuracy of the quality determination process.

4.2.5. EDGE DETECTION

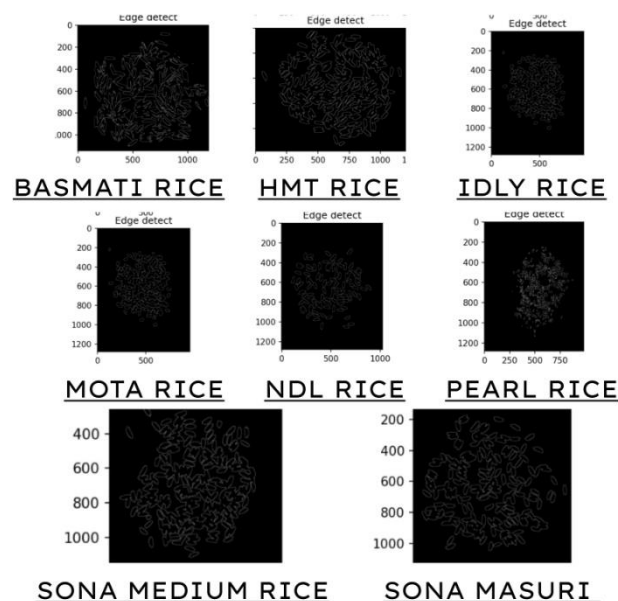


Fig.4.3. Edge detected images

Edge detection is a fundamental process in image processing, which is used to identify the boundaries or edges of objects within an image. In the project of rice grain quality determination using image processing, edge detection can be used to locate and isolate the grains within an image. This information can then be used to analyze the quality of the grains and detect any defects. Edge detection algorithms work by analyzing the changes in pixel intensity across an image. Edges can be detected by finding the locations where the intensity changes abruptly. The intensity changes can occur due to the boundaries between objects in the image, changes in the texture or color of the objects, or the presence of noise in the image.

4.2.6. Canny Edge Detection Algorithm

Canny edge detection is a powerful image processing technique that can be used for various applications. One such application is rice grain quality determination using Python and OpenCV (cv2) libraries. In this project, we will discuss the Canny edge detection technique, its implementation in Python using cv2, and how it can be used for rice grain quality determination.

Canny Edge Detection:

Canny edge detection is an image processing technique used to detect edges in an image. It was developed by John F. Canny in 1986 and is considered one of the most popular edge detection algorithms. The Canny edge detection algorithm works by finding the edges in an image based on the gradient of the image intensity. The algorithm consists of several steps, which are as follows:

1. Gaussian smoothing: The first step of the Canny edge detection algorithm is to apply a Gaussian filter to the image. This is done to reduce the noise in the image and make it smoother.
2. Gradient computation: After applying the Gaussian filter, the next step is to calculate the gradient of the image intensity. This is done using Sobel operators.
3. Non-maximum suppression: The third step of the Canny edge detection

algorithm is non-maximum suppression. This is done to thin out the edges and make them more precise. It works by selecting the local maximum pixel values in the gradient direction and setting all other pixel values to zero.

4. Double thresholding: The fourth step of the Canny edge detection algorithm is double thresholding. This is done to eliminate weak edges and retain strong edges. It works by setting two thresholds: a high threshold and a low threshold. Any edge pixel above the high threshold is considered a strong edge pixel, while any edge pixel below the low threshold is considered a weak edge pixel.
5. Edge tracking by hysteresis: The final step of the Canny edge detection algorithm is edge tracking by hysteresis. This is done to connect weak edges to strong edges. It works by searching for weak edge pixels that are connected to strong edge pixels and setting them as strong edge pixels.

4.2.6. OBJECT MEASUREMENT

In the project of rice grain quality determination using image processing, aspect ratio is a key parameter for measuring the quality of rice grains. Aspect ratio is a measure of the elongation or compression of an object, and is defined as the ratio of the length to the width of the object. In the case of rice grains, aspect ratio can be used to determine the shape of the grains, which is an important factor in determining their quality.

Aspect ratio can be calculated using various methods, depending on the shape of the object being measured. For example, for rectangular objects such as rice grains, aspect ratio is calculated as the ratio of the length to the width of the grain. For non-rectangular objects, such as irregularly shaped grains, the aspect ratio may be calculated using other methods such as the Feret diameter or the equivalent diameter. In the project of rice grain quality determination, aspect ratio can be used to measure various characteristics of the grains, such as their shape, size, and orientation. By analyzing these characteristics, it is possible to identify any defects or irregularities in the grains that may affect their quality.

Aspect ratio can be measured using various image processing techniques, such as image segmentation, feature extraction, and shape analysis. In the case of rice grains, the measurement of aspect ratio involves several steps.

The first step is to acquire a digital image of the rice grains. This can be done using various imaging techniques such as digital photography, microscopy, or scanning. The image should be of high quality and resolution, in order to accurately capture the details of the grains. The next step is to preprocess the image using various techniques such as filtering, thresholding, and segmentation. These techniques are used to remove any noise or unwanted features from the image, and to isolate the rice grains from the background. Once the grains have been segmented from the background, their shape and size can be analyzed using various feature extraction techniques such as contour analysis, region analysis, or skeletonization. These techniques can be used to extract various features of the grains, such as their length, width, area, perimeter, and aspect ratio.

Aspect ratio can be calculated using the length and width measurements of the grains. The length and width can be measured using various methods, such as the Feret diameter, which is the maximum distance between two parallel lines that can be drawn across the grain. Alternatively, the length and width can be measured using other methods such as the equivalent diameter or the major and minor axis of the grain.

Once the aspect ratio has been calculated for each grain in the image, statistical analysis can be performed to determine the average aspect ratio, as well as the standard deviation and range of aspect ratios. These statistical measures can provide useful information about the shape and uniformity of the rice grains, which can be used to determine their quality. Aspect ratio can be used in various ways to analyze the quality of rice grains. For example, if the aspect ratio of the grains is relatively uniform and close to 1, this may indicate that the grains are of high quality and are likely to cook evenly. On the other hand, if the aspect ratio is highly variable and the grains are elongated or compressed, this may indicate that the grains are of lower quality and may not cook evenly.

Aspect ratio can also be used to detect defects or irregularities in the rice grains, such as cracks, splits, or deformities. These defects may cause the grains to cook unevenly, and can therefore affect the quality of the rice. By analyzing the aspect ratio of the grains, it is possible to identify any irregularities that may be present and take appropriate action to improve the quality of the rice.

4.2.7. OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

In the project of classification is a critical step in analyzing the quality of rice grains. Classification involves categorizing the rice grains based on various parameters, such as size, shape, and color. This information can then be used to identify grains that are of high quality and free of defects. To classify rice grains accurately, it is necessary to have a standard database for rice size and shape measurement. The standard database used in this project is referred from the laboratory manual on rice grain quality, Directorate of Rice Research, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad. This manual provides detailed instructions on how to measure the various parameters of rice grains, including length, width, thickness, and weight. Once the measurements have been taken, the grains are classified based on the standard database. The classification of rice grains as per the standard database is shown in the following tables:

Table 4.1. Classification of grains based on their length and length breadth ratio

Long Slender (LS)	Length 6 mm and above, L/B ratio 3 and above
Short Slender (SS)	Length less than 6 mm, L/B ratio 3 and above
Medium Slender (MS)	Length less than 6 mm, L/B ratio 2.5 to 3.0
Long Bold (LB)	Length 6 mm and above, L/B ratio less than 3

Short Bold (SB)	Length less than 6 mm, L/B ratio less than 2.5
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Table 4.1 is used to classify the grains based on their length and length – breadth ratio. The table is divided into four categories short, medium, long, and slender. Each category is further subdivided into sub-categories based on the length-breadth ratio of the grains. The length-breadth ratio is calculated by dividing the length of the grain by its breadth.

Short grains are those that have a length of less than 6.0 mm and a length-breadth ratio of less than 2.5. Short grains are usually round or oval in shape, and they tend to be sticky when cooked. This type of rice is commonly used for making sushi and other Japanese dishes, as well as in the preparation of desserts.

Medium grains are those that have a length of 6 mm and a length-breadth ratio of 2.5- 3 mm. Medium grains are slightly longer and more slender than short grains, and they have a lower starch content. This type of rice is commonly used for making paella and other Spanish dishes, as well as in the preparation of rice salads and pilafs.

Long grains are those that have a length of 6.2-7.5 mm and a length-breadth ratio of 3 and above. Long grains are thin and slender, and they tend to have a lower starch content than short and medium grains. This type of rice is commonly used in the preparation of biryanis, pulao, and other Indian dishes, as well as in the preparation of rice dishes in the Middle East and North Africa.

Slender grains are those that have a length of more than 7.5 mm and a length-breadth ratio of more than 3.0. Slender grains are the longest and thinnest of all the rice grains, and they tend to have the lowest starch content. This type of rice is commonly used in the preparation of Chinese and Thai dishes, as well as in the preparation of rice noodles and other Asian dishes.

As shown in the tables above, the rice grains are classified based on their length, length-breadth ratio, and shape. The classification process involves comparing the measured values of these parameters with the standard values in the database. If the measured values fall within a certain range, the grain is classified accordingly.

The classification of rice grains is important in determining the quality of the rice. For example, long, slender grains are preferred in some cultures because they are considered more aesthetically pleasing and may have a different texture when cooked. Additionally, certain types of rice, such as basmati rice, are known for their unique aroma and flavor, which is linked to their specific size and shape.

In conclusion, the classification of rice grains based on their size, shape, and other parameters is a critical step in analyzing the quality of the rice. By using a standard database for rice size and shape measurement, it is possible to ensure consistent and accurate classification of the grains, which can ultimately lead to improved quality and value for the rice.

Table 4.2. Classification of grains based on their aspect ratio

Slender	Aspect ratio ≥ 3 and aspect ratio ≤ 3.5
Medium	Aspect raio ≥ 2.1 and aspect ratio < 3
Bold	Aspect raio ≥ 1.1 and aspect ratio < 2.1
Round	Aspect raio ≥ 0.9 and aspect ratio ≤ 1
Dust	Aspect ratio > 3.5

quality, which is essential for ensuring that the rice meets the required standards for use in various applications. For example, long and slender rice grains are preferred for making biryani, while short and bold rice grains are preferred for making puffed rice.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following table (Table-5.1) presents the quality of various types of rice grains that were analyzed using image processing algorithms. The results obtained from the analysis are summarized below.

Table 5.1 . Output results of grains which are classified according to l/b ratio

Sr.No	Name of the Rice	Average L/B ratio	Quality of grain
1	Basmati Rice	1.89	Medium
2	HMT Rice	1.77	Medium
3	IDLY Rice	1.34	Bold
4	NDL RICE	1.8	Medium
5	Pearl rice	1.39	Bold
6	Sona Masuri Rice	1.63	Medium
7	Sona medium	1.54	Medium

On a visual representation of a layer of rice that has been spread out randomly, image analysis methods are employed. When an error such as contacting kernels occurs, shrinking procedure effectively separates the connecting portion from the site of contact with kernels. After performing edge detection to identify each grain's borders and endpoints, length and breadth may then be calculated using callipers. Calculating the length-breadth ratio comes after acquiring the values for length and breadth.

DLE Shell 3.10.6*	E Shell 3.10.6*
Edit Shell Debug Options 1	lit Shell Debug Options Window Help
3.88 (Slender)	RESTART: C:\Users\Gourav\Desktop\
3.09 (Slender)	tarting
1.0 (Round)	o. of rice grains= 34
1.86 (Medium)	.42 (bold)
2.97 (Slender)	.5 (Slender)
1.21 (bold)	.0 (Medium)
2.2 (Slender)	.07 (bold)
2.0 (Slender)	.02 (Medium)
1.0 (Round)	.17 (Slender)
1.82 (Medium)	.88 ()
1.33 (bold)	.02 (Medium)
1.24 (bold)	.1 (bold)
1.0 (Round)	.58 (Medium)
1.0 (Round)	.03 (Medium)
1.33 (bold)	.54 (Medium)
1.2 (bold)	.5 (Medium)
1.15 (bold)	.62 (Medium)
1.0 (Round)	.02 (Round)
2.42 (Slender)	.11 (bold)
1.06 (bold)	.35 (bold)
1.33 (bold)	.08 (Medium)
2.69 (Slender)	.38 (Medium)
4.04 (Slender)	.33 (bold)
1.0 (Round)	.46 (Medium)
1.44 (bold)	.07 (Medium)
1.33 (bold)	.81 (Medium)
3.63 (Slender)	.2 (bold)
1.07 (bold)	.48 ()
1.0 (Round)	.89 ()
1.33 (bold)	.02 (Round)
1.33 (bold)	.13 (bold)
2.17 (Slender)	.86 (Medium)
1.58 (Medium)	.22 (bold)
1.82 (Medium)	.53 (Medium)
1.55 (Medium)	.35 (Medium)
3.5 (Slender)	.37 (bold)
2.0 (Slender)	.06 (bold)
3.36 (Slender)	verage Aspect Ratio= 1.77 (Medium)
Average Aspect Ratio= 1.89	

Fig. 5.1. Output results of Basmati and ndl rice

Fig – 5.1 shows the output of Basmati rice and NDL rice, and from the output we can see that the average aspect ratio of Basmati is 1.89 and the average aspect ratio of the Hmt rice is 1.77.

Fig-5.2 shows the output of idly and hmt rice, and from the output we can see that the average aspect ratio of idly rice is 1.34 and average aspect ratio of hmt rice is 1.3.

<pre> ng rice grains= 28 ound) Round) bold) edium) bold) bold) bold) bold) ound) bold) bold) Medium) bold) bold) old) bold) ound) Medium) bold) bold) bold) bold) Medium) bold) Medium) bold) Medium) bold) Average Aspect Ratio= 1.34 (bold) </pre>	<pre> IDLE Shell 3.10.6 File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help 1.69 (Medium) 1.83 (Medium) 1.1 (bold) 1.64 (Medium) 1.92 (Medium) 1.04 (Round) 1.54 (Medium) 1.16 (bold) 2.54 () 1.23 (bold) 1.42 (bold) 1.31 (bold) 1.38 (bold) 1.91 (Medium) 2.03 (Medium) 1.86 (Medium) 2.08 (Medium) 2.81 () 1.31 (bold) 1.92 (Medium) 1.81 (Medium) 2.02 (Medium) 1.15 (bold) 1.21 (bold) 1.03 (Round) 2.59 () 1.37 (bold) 1.24 (bold) 3.04 (Slender) 1.04 (Round) 2.58 () 1.28 (bold) 1.08 (bold) 1.3 (bold) 1.12 (bold) 1.02 (Round) Average Aspect Ratio= 1.8 (Medium) </pre>
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Fig. 5.2. Output results OF idly and hmt rice

<pre> Starting No. of rice grains= 28 1.0 (Round) 1.03 (Round) 1.33 (bold) 1.7 (Medium) 1.39 (bold) 1.42 (bold) 1.42 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 1.26 (bold) 1.15 (bold) 1.55 (Medium) 1.33 (bold) 1.39 (bold) 1.4 (bold) 1.27 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 1.75 (Medium) 1.21 (bold) 1.41 (bold) 1.12 (bold) 1.31 (bold) 1.19 (bold) 1.84 (Medium) 1.36 (bold) 1.48 (Medium) 1.12 (bold) 1.88 (Medium) 1.29 (bold) Average Aspect Ratio= 1.34 (k </pre>	<pre> IDLE Shell 3.10.6 File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help 1.33 (bold) 1.15 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 1.29 (bold) 1.93 (Medium) 1.62 (Medium) 1.38 (bold) 1.53 (Medium) 1.62 (Medium) 1.0 (Round) 1.04 (Round) 1.0 (Round) 1.33 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 1.07 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 1.52 (Medium) 1.14 (bold) 1.22 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 2.0 (Medium) 1.25 (bold) 2.24 (Medium) 1.17 (bold) 1.0 (Round) 1.0 (Round) 1.14 (bold) 1.31 (bold) 1.25 (bold) 1.5 (Medium) 1.06 (bold) 1.22 (bold) 1.12 (bold) 1.88 (Medium) 1.0 (Round) 1.55 (Medium) Average Aspect Ratio= 1.39 (bold) </pre>
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Fig. 5.3. Output results of mota and pearl rice

Fig-5.3 shows the output of mota and pearl rice and from the output we can see that the average aspect ratio of mota and pearl are 1.39 and 1.2 respectively.

Fig-5.4 shows the output of sona and sona medium and from the output we can see that the average aspect ratio of mota and pearl are 1.39 and 1.2 respectively.

<pre> >LE Shell 3.10.6 Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help 1.22 (bold) 1.41 (bold) 3.0 (Slender) 1.88 (Medium) 2.62 () 1.29 (bold) 1.28 (bold) 1.41 (bold) 1.09 (bold) 2.56 () 1.1 (bold) 1.06 (bold) 1.3 (bold) 2.62 () 1.9 (Medium) 1.64 (Medium) 1.04 (Round) 1.53 (Medium) 1.31 (bold) 1.07 (bold) 1.5 (Medium) 1.74 (Medium) 1.59 (Medium) 1.23 (bold) 1.65 (Medium) 1.06 (bold) 1.21 (bold) 3.22 (Slender) 1.35 (bold) 1.4 (bold) 1.6 (Medium) 1.49 (Medium) 1.25 (bold) 1.19 (bold) 2.03 (Medium) 1.22 (bold) Average Aspect Ratio= 1.63 (Medium) </pre>	<pre> LE Shell 3.10.6 Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help = RESTART: C:\Users\Gourav\Desktop\fi Starting No. of rice grains= 33 1.9 (Medium) 1.65 (Medium) 2.35 (Medium) 1.53 (Medium) 1.33 (bold) 1.15 (bold) 1.12 (bold) 1.07 (bold) 1.49 (Medium) 1.47 (Medium) 1.53 (Medium) 1.09 (bold) 1.04 (Round) 1.09 (bold) 1.73 (Medium) 1.0 (Round) 1.46 (Medium) 3.0 (Slender) 1.22 (bold) 1.07 (bold) 1.17 (bold) 1.79 (Medium) 1.46 (Medium) 2.72 () 1.69 (Medium) 3.1 (Slender) 1.58 (Medium) 1.09 (bold) 1.54 (Medium) 1.64 (Medium) 1.33 (bold) 1.04 (Round) 1.43 (bold) Average Aspect Ratio= 1.54 (Medium) </pre>
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Fig. 5.4. Output results of sona and sona medium

Fig-5.4 shows the output of sona and sona medium rice and from the output we can see that the average aspect ratio of mota and pearl are 1.63 and 1.54 respectively.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project has been successful in achieving its goals. By applying various algorithms and techniques in Python and cv2, the rice grain images were analyzed and processed to determine their size, shape, and quality. One of the key achievements of this project is the accurate measurement of the the rice grains' length, width, and length-breadth ratio. These measurements were based on a standard database for rice size and shape measurement, which ensured the accuracy and consistency of the results. By classifying the rice grains based on this standard database, the quality of the grains could be determined, and any defects or irregularities could be detected.

Another significant achievement of this project is the use of image analysis algorithms to enhance the quality of the rice grain images. By applying techniques such as dilation, thresholding, and contour detection, the features of the grains were enhanced, and any noise or unwanted elements in the images were removed. This made it easier to analyze the grains and detect any defects or irregularities.

Overall, the project demonstrates the power of image processing and analysis in determining the quality of rice grains. By applying advanced algorithms and techniques in Python and cv2, accurate and reliable measurements could be obtained, and the quality of the grains could be determined with high precision. This has significant implications for the rice industry, as it provides a more efficient and accurate way to measure the quality of rice grains, which is crucial for ensuring their market value and consumer satisfaction.

6.1. FUTURE WORK

There are several potential avenues for future work in the field of rice grain quality determination using image processing and analysis. The application of deep

learning methods, such as convolution neural networks (CNNs), is one area that requires more study, to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the classification and detection of defects in rice grains.

CNNs have been shown to be highly effective in a variety of image processing and analysis tasks, and they have the potential to significantly enhance the performance of the algorithms used in this project. By training a CNN on a large dataset of rice grain images, it may be possible to achieve more accurate and reliable classification of the grains, as well as more precise detection of defects and irregularities. Another area for future work is the development of more comprehensive analysis techniques for rice grains, beyond just their size and shape. For example, it may be possible to use image analysis to determine the nutritional content of the grains, such as their protein and carbohydrate levels. This information could be used to assess the nutritional quality of different varieties of rice, which could be useful for both consumers and researchers.

Additionally, the cooking properties of rice grains could be analyzed using image processing techniques. In order to do this, it may be necessary to examine the shape, texture, and moisture and starch content of cooked rice grains. This information could be used to optimize the cooking process for different types of rice, and to develop new rice varieties with desirable cooking properties.

Finally, there is potential for the application of this technology in the field of precision agriculture. By using drones or other imaging technologies to capture images of rice fields, it may be possible to analyze the quality of the rice plants and predict their yield. This could help farmers to optimize their use of resources such as water and fertilizer, and to improve the overall efficiency and sustainability of their rice production.

In conclusion, the project of rice grain quality determination using image processing and analysis represents an exciting area of research with many potential avenues for future work. By continuing to develop and refine these algorithms and techniques, we may be able to significantly enhance our understanding of rice grains and their properties, and to develop new strategies for improving rice production and food security.

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